

# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 755.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1868.

TEIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE IRREFRAGIBLE GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN  
RAIDED BY THE BRITISHERS—MORE FENIAN  
ARRESTS—MAXIMILIAN'S FUNERAL—LIVERPOOL  
MARKETS, ETC.

LONDON, January 19.—When the steamer  
Scotia landed at Queenstown a strong police  
force went on board and arrested George  
Francis Train, Greenwell and Gee, three pas-  
sengers from New York, charged with being  
active members of the American wing of Fe-  
nism. The American residents are consid-  
erably excited.

LATER.—George Francis Train has been  
searched, but nothing was found to warrant  
his arrest. Train says that he came to Ire-  
land as the correspondent of the New York  
World, and formally protested, through the  
American Consul, against his detention.

The stock of guns in the shops in Limerick  
have been seized by the police to put them out  
of the reach of the Fenians.

Dr. Waters, editor of the Dublin Irishman,  
has been arrested. Murratt is positively ar-  
rested, and is said to be the perpetrator of the  
Clerkenwell outrage. Cleary, who fired on a  
policeman, has also been arrested.

A Fenian proclamation was found posted on  
the Lord Mayor's mansion in London.

The remains of Maximilian have arrived at  
Vienna. A great funeral procession took  
place.

PARIS, January 18.—P. M.—Duke de Per-  
signy, in a letter, objects to the proposed bill  
for the government of the press. He thinks that  
the bill leaves the journals free to assail both  
public and private character.

Stockholm, January 18.—P. M.—The King  
opened Parliament with his usual address. He  
favoured the enrollment of the entire popula-  
tion in the militia and the purchase of the  
most approved arms for the army.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—P. M.—Cotton  
excited, but prices are unchanged; sales of 20,  
000 bales. Corn dull. Wheat firm. Common  
Rice 5s. 5d.

Evening.—Cotton active, excited, and has  
advanced 1/4; sales of 20,000 bales. Upstairs at  
7 1/2; to arrive, 7 1/2.

Consols 92 1/2. Bonds 72.

### Our Washington Dispatches.

THE PROSPECT—EXCITEMENT AT THE NORTH—  
CONGRESS AND GEN. GRANT—GEN. HOWARD  
AND THE NEGROES—COLORADO, ETC.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—All is quiet at the  
War Department.

The Senate's adjournment from Thursday to  
Monday, discourages the extremists, and the  
asphyxiation of that body is denounced. It is almost  
certain that the bills changing the Supreme  
Court and degrading Gen. Hancock will fail of  
a two-thirds vote in the Senate. In the Senate,  
Mr. Anthony's paper opposes the emancipation  
of the Supreme Court, and letter from soldiers  
in all parts of the country are pouring in, pro-  
testing against the degradation of Hancock. The  
bill mustering out General Hancock will  
probably die in the House.

Mr. Greene of the Boston Post, telegraphs to  
his correspondent here that the excitement  
throughout New England is intense.

Gen. Howard has written a letter remon-  
strating with the negroes, who, having been  
provided with homes at the North and West, are  
abandoning their places and spending their  
earnings coming back.

Another effort will soon be made to admit  
Colorado. It is claimed that her population  
has largely increased since the President  
vetoed the bill passed for her admission, and  
that the people are now anxious for a State  
Government.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amount-  
ed to \$460,000; for the week, \$2,178,000; for  
the year, \$109,758,000. National bank finances  
are without material change.

There is a strong pressure bearing to con-  
tinue the Freedmen's Bureau in full force in  
Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Senate was not in session to-day. In  
the House, the entire day was devoted to set  
speeches on Mr. Seward's purchases and the  
finances.

Members of the Military Committee con-  
sidered General Grant previous to the recent  
action adverse to reducing the army. General  
Grant strongly advised against a reduction.

He said that over half the army was in the un-  
reconstructed States, and in Tennessee and  
Kentucky. There was a serious lack of men  
both in the South and on the frontiers. In the  
Department of the Lakes barely enough men  
had been left to take the proper care of the  
forts.

### The Reconstruction Conventions.

RECONSTRUCTION, January 18, P. M.—In the  
convention to-day the bill of rights was taken up.  
Seven sections were adopted, including one de-  
claring Virginia a co-equal member of the  
general government, and entitled to all the  
benefits and subject to all the burdens as other  
States. The Judiciary Committee reported ad-  
versely to scaling debts, prior to 1865, at twenty-  
five cents on the dollar.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALPH, N. C., January 18.—Much confusion  
prevailed in the convention to-day, and nothing  
was accomplished.

There was a marked disposition on the part  
of the Northern and black delegates to control  
the matter to the radicals.

Mr. Durham's Conservative resolutions al-  
luded to yesterday, after much filibustering,  
were indefinitely postponed.

O'Hara, a negro, from Wayne County, was  
elected engrossing clerk to-day.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 18.—General Meade  
sent in a communication dated yesterday, to the  
convention this morning, which, after  
acknowledging the receipt of a resolution ask-  
ing for pay, says: I have this day received in-  
formation from the treasurer that there are no  
funds in the treasury at Millidgeville. I have  
also been reliably informed that some of the  
public institutions of the State have been suffer-  
ing on account of the non-payment of the  
appropriations for their support. Whether this  
failure of payment has been on account of the  
want of means in the State treasury, or for  
other reasons, I am not at present advised.

I shall use my best efforts to secure, without  
delay, the means of paying the incidental ex-  
penses of the convention, and, at least a per-  
centage of the per diem and mileage of the  
members. If I find, on investigation, that any  
funds which should be in the State treasury  
have been placed beyond my reach, I may  
deem it necessary to suspend temporarily the  
payment of a portion of the current salaries of  
all officers who receive their pay from the  
State treasury or the State road. You will  
perceive from the facts above stated that it is  
out of my power to present to comply with the  
request of the convention, much as I desire to  
do. In lieu of granting this authority, I re-  
spectfully request that the requisition of your  
disbursing agent may be sent to me for my ap-  
proval, that I may see that such funds of the  
State as may become available be appropri-  
ately distributed according to the public neces-  
sities.

The convention refused almost unanimously  
to suspend the rules to consider a resolution  
asking the Federal authorities to make ad-  
vances for the payment of the convention ex-  
penses; also tabled a resolution to appoint a  
committee of three delegates to examine the  
State treasury. Sections eight and nine of the  
bill of rights of the old constitution were  
adopted. One delegate gave another the lie  
during to-day's session, the quarrel arising  
out of a non-receipt of pay. Both caught up  
their chairs, but violence was averted, and  
mutual apologies were made.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, January 18.—The convention to-  
day adopted a resolution commending the  
United States Senate for their action in re-  
instating Stanton.

A resolution was passed enacting that there  
shall be no enforcement for the collection of  
any debt contracted prior to the 1st of January  
1861, and that all such debts be suspended  
until the year 1900.

An ordinance was passed invalidating all  
transactions of executors, administrators and  
guardians for widows and orphans were Con-  
federate securities was the consideration—  
granting the right to parties thus wronged to  
seek redress through the courts. That the  
State take possession of all lands and tenements  
disposed of as above, and that a right of  
action shall lie at law against such executors,  
administrators, and guardians, or their suc-  
cessors, for damages.

An ordinance was passed levying a tax on all  
property of the State to defray the expenses of  
the convention.

A resolution was passed to memorialize Con-  
gress that at least one-fourth of the tax col-  
lected on cotton in 1867 be expended through  
the Freedmen's Bureau to feed the hungry, and  
clothe the naked without regard to color.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—In the con-  
vention, Cromwell (colored) said he was opposed  
to any steps looking towards a speedy com-  
pletion of the business of the convention, and  
opposed a permanent adjournment until the  
question of funds had been definitely settled.  
A communication was received from General  
Hancock, stating that he had ordered the pay-  
ment of the Commissioners of Election out of  
the reconstruction fund. A communication was  
received from General Hancock to the com-  
mittee appointed to confer with him relative  
to the collection of the tax levied by the con-  
vention. General Hancock says: "By the ordi-  
nance levying the tax, the convention pre-  
scribed the mode of its collection. That ordi-  
nance makes it the duty of the auditor to di-  
rect the sheriffs and tax collectors to enforce  
the payment. Should any such persons be  
forcibly resisted, the Major-General Command-  
ing will promptly use the military power to  
maintain the supremacy of the laws. To this  
extent he has authority to act; but it is not  
his province to interfere in the matter in any  
other way."

Late Judge Cooley having addressed a  
note to General Hancock inquiring whether  
he would enforce any ordinance which the  
convention may adopt staying executions on all  
judgments by the State courts until the 1st  
January, 1870, except judgments for taxes and  
wages for laborers. The General, in reply,  
calls attention to the fourth and eighth sec-  
tions of the act of March 3d, 1867, defining the  
power of the conventions, and says: "from  
these provisions it is clear the convention is  
clothed with the extraordinary power of fram-  
ing a constitutional and civil government, and  
that it possesses no authority to deal with sub-  
jects of ordinary legislation except to levy  
taxes to compensate its members, officers, etc.;  
and, as the ordinance to which you refer in  
your letter is entirely foreign to the framing  
of a constitution and civil government, it ap-  
pears to the Major-General commanding that  
such an ordinance, if passed by the conven-  
tion, would be without any validity."

The State Auditor addressed a communica-  
tion to General Hancock, stating that the taxes  
imposed by the Constitutional Convention can-  
not be collected through the ordinary process  
of collecting the State tax; and that the tax  
collectors of the Parishes of Jefferson and Or-  
leans, report that the tax-payers have generally  
refused to pay tax. He refers the whole mat-  
ter to General Hancock for his action. General  
Hancock in reply, refers the Auditor to an or-  
dinance of the convention, making it his duty to  
superintend the collection of the tax, and says  
it does not appear from the Auditor's statement  
that any process for the collection of the tax  
has been issued or any steps taken, except by  
the notice in the newspapers, and a demand  
for payment, which is refused. He says that  
no resort has been had to coercive measures  
to enforce the payment of taxes, as pointed out  
by the laws, which it is the Auditor's duty to  
direct the tax collectors to do; that when this  
is done, if forcible resistance be made, the  
Major-General commanding will, upon its  
being reported to him, take prompt measures  
to vindicate the supremacy of the law.

Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 18.—General Grant  
is expected here on Tuesday to attend a meet-  
ing of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational  
Fund.

Robert Stevens (colored), of Charleston,  
South Carolina, has entered suit in the United  
States District Court here against the Richmond  
and Fredericksburg Railroad for requiring his  
wife to ride in a second-class car when she had  
paid for a first-class ticket. He says the dam-  
age at \$1800.

The Enquirer will publish on Monday morning  
the challenge sent by Colonel White, Republi-  
can member of the State Convention, to Gen-  
eral Butler, when the latter was in the city last  
week. It demands reparation for his being  
ordered out of Butler's department during the  
war. The affair is still pending. White is one  
of the Republicans who refused to listen to  
Butler's speech.

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ATLANTA, January 18.—General Meade  
has issued an order validating the relief ordi-  
nance of the convention, with the exception that  
execution is not to be stayed in cases of taxes or  
laborers' wages.

Advices from Millidgeville state that Gov-  
nor Jenkins, being called upon at the Execu-  
tive Mansion, made a speech, in the course of  
which he said that the funds of the State had  
been removed to New York, and he would fight  
for them before the Supreme Court. Brooks,  
the State Treasurer, cannot be found, and the  
postmaster and ex-agent refused to deliver  
over to Captain Rockwell (General Meade's  
appointee), the packages and letters addressed  
to John Jones, Treasurer of Georgia.

Our New York Dispatches.

New York, January 18.—The Democrats have  
renewed a plan for redistributing the State of  
Ohio, by which only two Radical Congressmen  
will be returned from that State.

The fireworks establishment in Pittsburg ex-  
ploded to-day, killing three persons.  
John Jacob Astor, aged sixty-six years, died  
here to-day.

### Market Reports.

New York, January 18.—Gold steady at 138 1/2.  
Sterling Exchange 94. Cotton 1/2c. better;  
sales of 4000 bales at 17 1/2c. Flour  
favors buyers, and quotations not materially  
altered. Wheat favors buyers. Corn—South-  
ern White \$1 23 1/2. Whiskey dull. Mues  
Pork lower; new \$21 80; old \$20 75. Lard dull  
and heavy at 12 1/2c. Naval Stores  
quiet. Groceries firm and quiet. Freight  
active and firmer.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Cotton firm at 16 1/2  
cents. Flour firm. Wheat quiet and  
steady. Corn dull and lower; Prime White  
and Yellow \$1 16 1/2. Oats firmer at 75 1/2c.  
Rye very dull. Provisions quiet.  
Bacon—Bulk Shoulders to arrive, 9 cents.  
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—Superfine Flour,  
\$7 75 1/2. Corn dull at 90 cents. Provisions  
nominal.

AUGUSTA, January 18.—Cotton market active  
at full prices; sales of 1100 bales. Middling  
15 1/2c. Receipts 720 bales.

SAVANNAH, January 18.—Cotton active and  
closed excited; sales 2570 bales. Middling 16 1/2  
c. Receipts 2295 bales; exports 6052 bales.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton in fair demand;  
stock on sale light; sales of 2500 bales. Mid-  
dling 15 1/2c. Receipts 1641 bales; exports 4138  
bales.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton active;  
Middling 17 1/2c. Sales 5300; sales to a late  
hour yesterday 2500 more than reported. Re-  
ceipts 2834. Exports 2254. Sugar unchanged.  
Molasses active and tending upward. Sterling  
49 5/2. Gold 97 1/2. New York sight exchange 1  
discount.

WILMINGTON, January 18.—Turpentine firm,  
with light sales at 4 1/2. Rosin quiet; No. 2, \$2.  
Cotton active and buoyant; Middling 15 1/2. Tar  
\$1 85.

### Marine Reports.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Arrived, steamship  
James Adger from Charleston.

The steamship Australian encountered on the  
8th of January a vessel burning and aban-  
doned. She had white round masts, double  
topsails, guards and wire rigging.

NORFOLK, January 18.—The steamer Reliance  
was burned in the James River to-day.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Arrived, the steam-  
ship E. B. Souder from Charleston.

### The Convention.

WHAT WILL IT DO FOR THE STATE?

The convention reassembles this morning,  
after an enjoyment of two days of rest and re-  
creation. And we presume the surgeons of  
the body, having caucused and consulted over  
their patient, are prepared to diagnose his con-  
dition and proceed to apply their blisters and  
pills.

The chief misfortune which must necessari-  
ly attach to the action of the convention, is a  
lack of experience with reference to the very  
important subjects upon which the delegates  
are to deliberate. The men sent here to re-  
present the "sovereign power of the people," are  
not possessed of the intelligence and legisla-  
tive ability required for the successful dispo-  
sition of the vexed questions of the day. Few  
among the delegates, as our readers may have  
noticed on reading the resolutions offered, are  
capable of writing either good English or  
good sense, and with the egotism  
of the act of March 3d, 1867, defining the  
power of the conventions, and says: "from  
these provisions it is clear the convention is  
clothed with the extraordinary power of fram-  
ing a constitutional and civil government, and  
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## Things in Washington.

THE JOHNSON-STANTON DIFFICULTY—GRANT AND  
THE PRESIDENT—HILLIER'S INTERVIEW WITH  
GRANT—GRANT'S EXCUSES—DENIES HE IS A  
RADICAL.

A letter dated Washington, January 18, to  
the Baltimore Gazette, says:

The Stanton embroglio continues to be the  
principal topic of discussion here in all circles  
of society, and some new developments have been  
made as to the true position of parties during  
the interview yesterday between the President  
and General Grant. The latter remarked that  
such is said to have been the substance of  
the conversation, that Stanton the Department  
would have been run elsewhere; to which Mr. Johnson  
replied: "If you had not broken faith I  
would like to have seen him running such  
a machine," adding, emphatically, "Stanton  
can't stay there." It is understood that  
General Hillier, formerly of his staff, has had  
a long interview with General Grant, the  
substance of which was reduced to writing  
and sent to Stanton, who is said to have  
interviewed Grant expressed himself as dis-  
satisfied with Radical legislation; that he was no  
Radical himself, and never was one; that the  
Radical party had endeavored to use him  
for their purposes; that he did not like to give  
the very questionable law points involved in  
Mr. Stanton's case, and thought he was acting  
for the best in allowing him to resume his  
duties as Secretary of War. Stanton is said  
to have said to Stanton, "You are a Radical,"  
and the President, in reply, said that the  
President was the Commander-in-Chief and  
that he was so easily understood that he should  
obey strictly any orders which he might issue.  
Such is said to have been the substance of  
the conversation. The President's remarks as  
reported to the President. The purpose of the  
President, however, is still in doubt. He has  
been closely engaged to-day, and has seen but few visitors,  
although the White House has been thronged all  
day.

There will certainly be some defection  
among the Radicals in the Senate on the  
Supreme Court bill. But this body is really  
not so united as it appears. A section of a  
few intense Radicals, such as Morton, Howard,  
Pomeroy and Wilson, who have proven their  
ability to drag conservative Republicans with  
them, hence the passage of the bill may be re-  
garded as certain.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT VACANT.

The National Intelligence says:

We hear much said since Tuesday morning  
about the "Secretary of War" being back in  
"his office." Our readers may be assured  
there is no such thing, as far as we have been  
able to learn. Mr. Stanton is not been thrust  
out of the building by the police, and has not  
been there three or four days, as some  
visitors and brow-beating clerks and servants, as  
was his habit when he was Secretary of War;  
but there is no such other now. General  
Grant has been acting as such officer, and  
will continue to do so until Tuesday  
morning, in aid of a partisan trick, without  
leave or the War Office becoming thereby  
vacant. His written communication, sub-  
stantially correct, was of course, no signifi-  
cant departure from the truth, and the  
President from a person who had already termed  
his official trust by breaking it.

The notion that a man can be Secretary of  
War and exercise the functions of that office,  
or of the Secretary of the Interior, or of the  
President is equally idle and novel.

How long this whimsical fancy will be  
suffered to indulge the morbid and impotent  
memories of his departed power about the  
accident of his death, and the most cruel  
crimes depends upon the forbearance of the  
authority which henceforth conducts the War  
Department. But Detective Baker's chief is  
not the Secretary.

THE OMBUDSMAN OF FERNANDO WOOD BY THE HOUSE.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says:

The discussion of the reconstruction resolu-  
tions in the House to-day was attended by a  
scene of unusual excitement, and is likely to  
prove the beginning of a controversy in de-  
bate of the most stirring character. During  
the course of the debate, Fernando Wood,  
having characterized the legislation of Con-  
gress since Monday last in terms of sarcastic  
censure, directing his words especially to the  
action of the House in passing the bill to  
abolish the Supreme Court, and to cast  
disgrace on the record of General Han-  
cock, proceeded to express his opinions upon  
the new reconstruction measure. In the  
course of a somewhat animated application  
of censure to the House, he said, "monstrously,  
and the most infamous act of all  
the infamous acts of this infamous Congress."

No sooner had his words ceased than Mr.  
Bingham, of Ohio, rose to reply to the  
charges, and the committee reported the bill  
in manifest rage, and in passionate accents  
called the words just spoken taken down at  
the feet of the speaker, and the most im-  
pertinent and insolent of the members of both  
parties, suspended his remarks, drawing him-  
self up in an attitude of the most sovereign  
contempt. In the midst of this confusion, Mr.  
Ross, of Illinois, a Democrat, proposed that  
the gentleman from New York change the ex-  
pression to the "so-called infamous Congress."

A transient laugh spread through the House,  
and Mr. Wood made no other recognition  
of the suggestion than in a frigid smile, and  
took his seat with the utmost coolness. An  
effort was made to call out an apology to the  
House, but when asked to rise to do so, he  
explained to the House, "I rose to his feet,  
and with a towering voice, said, 'I have  
no explanation to make, sir.' This fresh  
affront took the Radicals again by surprise,  
producing a sensation felt throughout the  
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